

and that they ought to have the sole and exclusive right of regulating the internal Government and policy of this State; therefore all officers of Government, whether Legislative, or Executive are their trustees and servants, and are at all times accountable to them.

That all men have a natural and unalienable right, to worship Almighty God, according to the dictates of their own conscience.

That the Legislative, Executive, and Supreme judicial powers of Government ought to be forever separate from each other, and to restrain oppression, the people have a right at such period they think proper to reduce their public officers to a private station, and supply their vacancies by certain and regular elections.

That all elections ought to be free; and all free men having a sufficient evident, common interest with, and attachment to the community, have a right to elect officers, and to be elected in office.

That all powers of suspending laws, or the execution of laws by any authority, without consent of the representatives of the people, are injurious to their rights, and ought not to be exercised.

That in all criminal prosecutions, every man has a right to be informed of the accusation against him, and to confront the accusers and witnesses with their testimonies, and shall not be compelled to give evidence against himself.

That no free man shall be put to answer any criminal charge, but by indictment, presentment, or impeachment; neither shall they be convicted of any crime but by the verdict of a jury of good and lawful men in open court.

That excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel or unusual punishments inflicted.

That in all controversies at law, respecting property, and in suits between man and man, the parties have a right to trial by jury, which ought to be held sacred.

That general warrants, whereby an officer or messenger may be commanded to search suspected places, without evidence of the fact committed, or to seize any person or persons not suspected of offences are not permitted, and that the people have a right to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, from unreasonable searches and seizures, and that the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, from unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and that the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, from unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated.

That every free man retained of his liberty, is entitled to a remedy, to enquire into the lawfulness thereof, and remove the same if unlawful, therefore the writ of habeas corpus should not be denied.

That the people have a right to freedom of speech, and of writing and publishing their sentiments, therefore the freedom of the press ought never to be restrained.

That the people of this State ought not to be taxed without the consent of themselves, or their representatives in General Assembly, freely given, and that all taxes shall be levied equitable and just.

That the people of this State have a right to bear arms for the defence thereof, and as standing armies in time of peace are dangerous to liberty, they ought not to be kept up; and that the military should be kept under strict subordination, and be governed by the civil power.

That the people of this State have a right to assemble together, to consult for the good, to improve their safety, and to apply for redress of their grievances.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE REVOLUTION in POLAND.

At three o'clock in the morning of May 2d, a number of patriots, who had preconcerted the great objects they meant to accomplish in the sitting of the Diet that day, assembled in the King's chamber. There, in the presence of the King, they engaged to efface the Revolution that day, and they pledged themselves to each other, by a solemn engagement, not to separate until they had accomplished the end.

The assembly was opened at the usual hour. The galleries were crowded with spectators, and the house was surrounded with thousands who could not gain admission. Instead of the Marshals, the King himself opened the session. He said in substance, that "notwithstanding all assurances to the contrary, there was an alarming rumour, confirmed by the advice lately received, that the three neighboring powers would make up and terminate all their jealousies and divisions, at the expense of the possessions of the republic; that the only method of assuring to Poland the integrity of its possessions, and of preserving it from the ruin which foreign politics were preparing for it, was to establish a Constitution, which should secure its internal independence. That in this view there had been prepared a plan of a Constitution, founded principally on those of England, and the United States of America; but avoiding the faults and errors of both, and adapting it as much as possible to the local and particular circumstances of the country."

In support of the information relative to the foreign powers, the King communicated to the Diet some dispatches received from the Ministers of the Republic at foreign courts; stating how eager they were to approve the settlement of the constitution, and that every thing seemed to announce their willing designs on Poland. The King desired that the plan, which he submitted to them, might be read, and that they should proceed forthwith to enact it into a law, if they approved of it. The plan was accordingly read, and a very long and important debate took place.

All the representatives of the provinces of Polshia and Posania, declared themselves against the new form of Constitution.

M. Suchorzewski, who so recently distinguished himself in so brilliant a manner as an advocate for the people, and who is justly regarded as the principal author of the movement that have brought about the revolution, opposed this plan with great zeal. The patriotism by which he was animated, was alarmed by the Crown's being made hereditary. He advanced, and threw himself on his knees at the foot of his throne, supplicating and conjuring his Majesty, "to renounce his ideas of the hereditary succession to the Royalty or to divide the crown of the Kingdom of Poland." Many representatives, who were on the same side, alleged the instructions of their provinces, which prevented them from agreeing to make the Throne hereditary. They insisted that at least the plan should be taken ad deliberandum, as every other new law was taken: but a great majority of votes refused to agree to this. "We must pass the whole this day; we will not depart from this place until the whole is accomplished." The opposition replied, "And we will not depart until it is reversed." The majority requested the King to be pleased to unite with them.

ample, and swore the same. "Every man that loves his country" exclaimed his Majesty, "follow me to the church, and thanking God, let us repeat the oath at the altar." All the Bishops, all the secular senators, with a great number of Nuncios or representatives accompanied the King to the church, and there again they solemnly engaged before the Supreme Being and their Country, to maintain a Constitution, which combining liberty with subordination, and submitting the first citizen as well as the last to the law, secured to all the means of happiness, and gave to each citizen the true enjoyment of his rights. It was by that time even a clock in the evening. The Diet was just closing and the new Constitution was announced to the people by the discharge of 200 pieces of cannon. There were but between thirty and forty Nuncios who did not follow the King to the church. The King with his suite, returned to the Assembly house and, adjourned the Diet to the 5th of May, after charging the Marshals to give the oath to all the Deputies. The opposing Nuncios, seeing that all resistance was useless, resolved to protest against the new Constitution, by the publication of a manifesto, after which, they retired without noise to their own houses. There was no attempt made to interrupt them nor was any insult whatsoever offered to their persons. Cries of joy filled the streets, but this joy was the expression of a pure and calm patriotism. Through the whole day there was not the smallest confusion, nor disorder, nor riot. At eleven o'clock the streets were so perfectly calm, that one would hardly believe that it had been the epoch of a new order of things.

It is pretended, that on the eve of this memorable day, a certain foreign Minister had endeavored by the detestable application of 50,000 ducats, to avert the revolution; but all was foreseen and prevented. The business was executed in every point with as much address as it was framed. On the 4th instant, eighteen Nuncios published their manifesto against the proceedings of the day before; and Mr. Suchorzewski returned the Cordonsmen, with which his Majesty had invested him fifteen days before. On the 2d of May, the post was stopped, and even foreign Ministers submitted to the general order, but on the 4th, expresses were sent off in all directions.

In the sitting of the 5th May, the new form of Constitution was again proposed. The members present signed it unanimously, and they formally passed, sentence, by sentence, the twelve articles of which it is composed, and which are as follow:

1. The Catholic Religion shall be the governing religion of the states, and the King shall protect it. But all other forms of worship shall be admitted, and a general toleration, civil and religious shall be a fundamental law of the Kingdom.

2. The ancient privileges and rights of the Noblesse are approved and confirmed.

3. At the same time all the rights and privileges of the people affirmed, renewed or granted to them during the present Diet, are equilly ratified and confirmed.

4. All strangers who shall arrive and settle in Poland shall enjoy full and entire liberty.

5. The peasants are taken under the protection of the laws and of government. They are relieved from all arbitrary impositions, and do depend, henceforth, in what regards their rights and labours, only on the contracts which they shall make with their seigniors. All foreign labourers are free to enter and settle in Poland, or to depart, fulfilling the obligations of the contracts they may have made with the seigniors of the soil. The government of Poland shall be divided into three branches, or orders. The Legislative power, the Executive power, and the Ju-

exclusively to the states assembled. The Diet and composed of two chambers, namely, the senate and the chamber of Nuncios.

8. The King shall exercise executive power with his council. The council shall be composed of the prime and five ministers, who shall each have a department. No order of the King can be put in execution unless it is signed by the ministers, whose names and for ones shall be referred to each Diet for the orders they shall sign. As soon as two thirds of the Diet shall demand a change of ministers, the King shall be bound to dismiss them, and name others in their place.

9. The election of King shall never fall hereafter on an individual. A whole family shall be elected when the Royal family shall be extinct. Thus after the decease of reigning King (for whole long life the estates and the nation make the most fervent prayer) the reigning elector of Saxony and his male descendants after him shall succeed to the throne of Poland. If he shall have no male issue, Mary Augusta Nepomucena, his only daughter, now declared infant of Poland, shall be queen, and her husband, whom the King and the states assembled shall choose for her, shall wear the crown and form the Royal dynasty of Poland.

10. In case of the minority of the King, his tutelage with administration of the government shall be in the hands of the Queen's mother, and of council, who shall be responsible for their conduct to every Diet.

11. The education of the King's children shall in like manner be confided to the council.

12. The judicial power shall be fixed for each palatine, territory or district. The judges shall be elected at the Diets.

AMERICAN OCCURRENCES.

LEXINGTON, Sept. 17.

Extract of a letter from the Governor

nor of Virginia, to Brig. Gen. Scott, dated Council chamber, Richmond, August 4th 1791.

"SIR,

"I have lately received a letter from the Secretary at war, informing me that in case a more extensive combination of the Indian nations should be formed than is at present calculated on, the commanding General of the troops to the Westward is authorized to call for such numbers and species of militia, as the nature of the case may require. Should such a demand be made, you will consider it as peculiarly your duty to use every exertion in your power, to insure the most complete compliance with it.

"I am much disappointed at not having been able as yet to procure a complete return of the strength of the militia of your district. It is most important that you should be enabled to ascertain the number of the militia of your district. It is most important that you should be enabled to ascertain the number of the militia of your district. It is most important that you should be enabled to ascertain the number of the militia of your district.

"I am Sir, &c.

"True Obedient Servant,

"J. EVERLEY R.

"Brig. Gen. Scott."

TAKEN up by the court, three men, a black man, and a white man, on the 17th of September, 1791.

ON A
of the Twin, found dead.
HAPPY daughter of distress &
wo,
re'er thy sorrows and who'er
thou art,
For thee the tears of charity shall flow,
Warm from the purest fountain of
the heart.
Perhaps thou'lt now neglected & forlorn
A parent once survey'd thee with
delight,
The idol of a father's heart alone,
Or the lov'd darling of a mother's
fight.
For thee, perhaps, they watch'd and
told and pray'd,
On thy sweet innocence with tran-
sient hung;
And well they thought their tender care
repaid,
To hear the angelic music of thy
tongue.
When dawning reason shed her ray be-
lief,
And all thy excellence became re-
vealed,
How did they see thy opening virtue
shine,
And hear thy praise with raptures
conceal'd.
For who, alas! can tell thy secret
worth
What soft angelic virtues might ap-
pear!
That bosom, laid defenceless on the
earth,
Might once be grateful, generous
and sincere;
Some base deceiver, practis'd to betray
Might win thy easy faith, delude
thy fancy,
"Then cast thee, like a loathsome
weed, away."
The sport of fortune, and the child
of shame.
Poor wanderer! perhaps thou couldst
not find
The liberal hand, the slender gifts
to spare,
Infatuate avarice the soul confus'd,
Or timid prudence disbeliev'd thy
prayer.
Thou from the world, neglected and
forlorn,
Careless of life, & hopeless of relief,
Thy agonizing heart rent to mourn,
And breath'd his last and unmolested
grief.
Unhappy shade, whatever thy lot has
been,
From sin at last and sorrow thou
art free;
Thy debt to Nature it is fully paid,
And wounded pity pays her debt to
thee.

Nearly ready for the press and
will be published, as soon as
a sufficient number of subscri-
bers can be obtained.
H O L L A N D S E S S A Y,
in three parts.

I. Containing the contract
of Creation and Redemption.
Shewing that the fundamental
doctrines of Calvin and Arme-
rianism joined together; compo-
sely forms the foundation of the
system of Universal Restoration,
without the smallest diminution
or addition.

II. The method and manner
of the restoration of all things ori-
ginally in a state of rectitude, and in-
cluding which it was at first
planned and brought into the Pro-
phet's visions and the

apostolic mode of
enlightenment, shewing
the various which thro'
the various empires
of themselves,
of the
the me
is p

JUST ARRIVED,

And new Opening, by

TEGARDEN & McCULLOUGH

At their old Stand in Lexington.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS

GROCERIES, HARD WARE &
QUEEN'S WARE, which they will
dispose of on the most reasonable
terms for CASH, Furs &c.

FOR SALE

FOR READY CASH

TWO likely Virginia born
negro women, the one
about twenty and the other
about thirty years of age, they
are both excellent for house bu-
siness, and one of them a good
seamstress—Any person inclinable
to purchase apply to the printer
hereof.

THE public are requested to
be cautious in contracting
with Mr. Israel Dodge, under
the pretence of the partnership
of Thompson, McConnell and
Dodge, as the said Thompson
and McConnell are determined
not to comply with any contract
after that the said Dodge may
make after this publication.
ROBERT MCCONNELL.
Danville, August 25, 1791. 3s 4w

FOR SALE

SEVEN hundred acres of land,
on Taylor's fork of Silver
creek, near Madison court house
and adjoining Irvines station—
the land is of the first quality
and Taylor's fork runs through
a part of it—one half the par-
cel's money to be paid when the
conveyance is made, and the bal-
ance at two annual payments—
for farther particulars apply to
the subscriber in Lexington.

CORNELIUS BEATTY.

N. B. The above described
tract of land is the one half of
the settlement and preemption
obtained by John Hart.
Lexington July 15, 1791. 1s

TAKEN up by the subscriber living
at the cove spring, on the road
leading from Harrodsburg to Brasfords
creek, 3 years, 2 of them are red with
white in their faces and on their backs,
also along their bellies marked with an
underbit in one ear and a hole in the
other, 3 years old, the other a black,
marked with an underbit in one ear, and
a slit in the other, 3 years old; Apprais-
ed to £2 15 each.

Thomas Lillard.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, a
brown horse, colt, 2 years old,
with a star and slip, not branded, about
4 feet 8 inches high, appears to have
some blood; Appraised to £8.

Thomas Rankin.

May 19, 1791.

TAKEN up by the
a bay mare, 4 years
high, a small strip of
face, all four of her
between the knee
able; A


TAKEN up by the Subscriber on
the East fork of Hickmans creek
Fayette county a sorrel mare 13 hands
and a half high 3 years old branded
TS on the near buttock; Appraised
to £9.

Samuel Trotter.

TAKEN up on the head of Fox's
creek, (a branch of Licking,) on
the 10th of June last, a dun horse,
with a white face, about 14 hands high,
5 years old last spring, branded on the
near shoulder and outer eye not visible,
not docked; the owner may have him by
applying to the subscriber living in
Major county near Washington, proving
his property and paying charges.
Henry Conrad.

August 23, 1791.

3w

TAKEN up by the subscriber on the
waters of Howards creek, Fayette
county a dark sorrel mare, 12 or 13
years old, about 13 hands and a half
high, white mane and tail, had a small
flea, the high hind foot white, had
on a small bell, branded on the near
shoulder nearly thus  Appraised
to £2.

13/4

John Rice.

I With to contract for a con-
siderable quantity of Barley
to be delivered to me in Lexing-
ton, next fall Spring Barley
would be preferred.
Also a quantity of well cu-
red Hops.

PEYTON SHORT.

April 13, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given to the
public that I have appointed Mr.
W. Morton my Attorney in fact, during
my absence from this country—to
demand all persons indebted to me are
requested to make immediate payments
—All persons having just demands
against me will please to make them
known to my Attorney aforesaid, who
will direct him to discharge with
all possible dispatch.

PEYTON SHORT.

A PURSE- RACE,

WILL be run in Lexington, the
third Thursday in October next,
July 29, 1791.

STAYED away from the sub-
scriber, a black mare, with
a bald face, branded on the
near shoulder and butch HF
and on the off shoulder G has
got a good many saddle spots
and one of her hind feet has
got a little white, about sixteen
or seventeen years old, about
fifteen hands high; Whoever
delivers the said mare to Chris-
topher Kier (Lexington) shall
have 20 dollars reward.

I WISH to lease for the term of one
year, the Distillery and adjoining
plantation, late the property of Mr.
John Craig on Clear creek, Woodford
county; also the Mill on the plantation
where the said Craig now resides—
The first of the distillery is to be given
on the first day of September next
of the adjoining plantation and Mill
aforesaid on the first day of January
following or earlier, with the consent
of Mr. John Craig — For terms apply
to Mr. William Morton, Merchant, in
Lexington.

PEYTON SHORT.

June 19, 1791.

F O R T Y D O L L A R S R E W A R D.

STOLEN from the subscriber living
in Fort Cumberland, (Maryland,) on
the 18th of May last, a black horse
about 15 hands high, 7 or 8 years old,
a natural trotter, a small flea in his fore-
head and galled in his hind legs, no
visible mare or brand; Whoever takes
up said horse and secures him so that I
can have him again shall receive 12
dollars and reasonable charges if brought
home, or the above reward for horse and
thief if procured to conviction.

WILLIAM MEXAHAN.

July 25, 1791.

FOR SALE

THAT beautiful well improved tract
of Land, (together with the Mills
and distillery, whereon the subscriber
now lives; consisting 500 acres, the
title indisputable, possession of said Mills
and distillery, together with all the
buildings except one dwelling house
and kitchen, may be had immediately,
and the balance next spring. About
£600 will be expended in hand, and
a reasonable credit for the balance the
purchaser giving bond and approved se-
curity. Also several other tracts of
Land, some of which are improved
for farther particulars enquire of the
subscriber on the premises.

John Grant.

Woodford county, North
Richmond, August 19, 1791. 3w

SUMMER of horses the pro-
perty of the United States, Ar-
rived from different brigades and in
good order, sent to the district of Ken-
tucky the horses are branded US; Any
person delivering any such horses to
Capt. Root, Sanders on Calmar in
Woodford county, shall have empha-
sized for so doing. Paid by
Robt. Benham,
or
Robt. Sanders.

August 21, 1791.

A PERSON who understands the
Rope making business may hear of
good encouragement by applying to the
Printer.

At a county Committee held at
col. Todd's old place in the
county of Fayette, the 12th
September 1791

RESOLVED, that it be re-
commended to the differ-
ent county committees in this
district, to depute two or more
members from each of said
committees, to meet at the
burg in the
the third